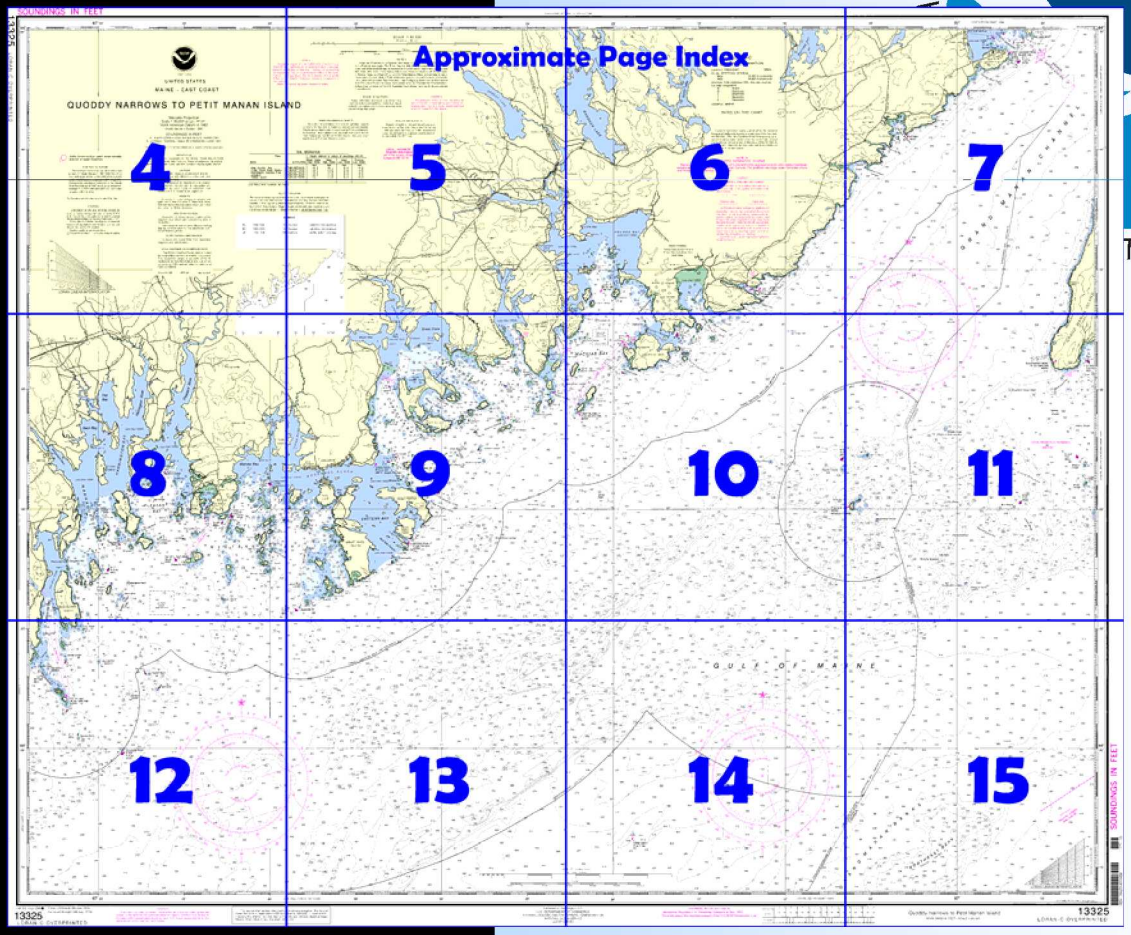
BookletChart™

Quoddy Narrows to Petit Manan Island

(NOAA Chart 13325)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NOAA AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
T OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

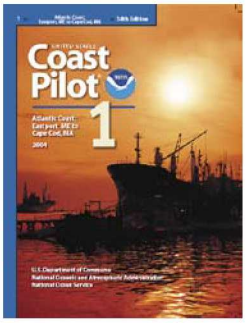
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 6 excerpts]

(3) **Grand Manan Channel**, between the coast of Maine and Grand Manan Island, is an approach from westward to Quoddy Narrows and Passamaquoddy Bay. It is the most direct passage for vessels bound up the Bay of Fundy from along the coast of Maine. The channel varies in width from 5.5 miles abreast Campobello Island to 10 miles abreast Southwest Head, the southern point of Grand Manan Island. The western approach is marked by Machias Seal Island Light, which also marks most of the rocks and ledges that lie southwestward of Grand Manan Island. With the exception of the dangers between Machias Seal Island and Grand Manan Island, and the 33-foot unmarked rocky patch known as **Flowers Rock,** 3.9 miles west-northwestward of Machias Seal Island, the channel is free and has a good depth of water. The tidal current velocity is about 2.5 knots and follows the general direction of the channel. Daily predictions are given in the Tidal Current Tables under Bay of Fundy Entrance. Off West Quoddy Head, the currents set in and out of Quoddy Narrows, forming strong rips. Sailing vessels should not approach West Quoddy Head too closely with a light wind.

(4) The **Bay of Fundy** is a feeding and nursery area for Endangered North Atlantic right whales. (peak season: June through December) and includes the Grand Manan Basin, a whale conservation area designated by the Government of Canada. (**Special precautions should be taken to avoid these animals.**)

(5) **Southwest Head**, the southern extremity of Grand Manan Island, is a high cliff. **Southwest Head Light** (44°36.0'N., 66°54.3'W.), 157 feet above the water, is shown from a 30-foot white tower on the cliff. A fog signal and radiobeacon are at the light. It is the principal mark for Grand Manan Channel. A lighted whistle buoy is 0.7 mile south-southwestward of the light.

(6) It is reported that the fogs often hang close in to the Maine coast between Machias Bay and West Quoddy Head, extending about one-third the way across Grand Manan Channel.

(7) **Machias Seal Island,** 10 miles southwestward of Southwest Head, is about 500 yards long and 28 feet high. **Machias Seal Island Light** (44°30.1'N., 67°06.1'W.), 82 feet above the water, is shown from a 60-foot white octagonal tower with a red top on the summit of the island; a fog signal is at the light. The island is steep-to on its western side. A drying reef, on the end of which is an islet, extends 0.4 mile northeastward. A covered rock is about 300 yards northward of the islet. Depths of 20 feet 0.6 mile eastward and 30 feet 1.2 miles east-northeastward of the light are unmarked as is a 14-foot shoal, sometimes marked by a tide rip, 0.3 mile southeastward of the island.

(8) **Southeast Shoal,** 1.2 miles southeastward of Machias Seal Island, is covered 9 feet. This shoal breaks in heavy weather and shows a rip during the strength of the tidal current, which reaches a velocity of 3 knots. A depth of 30 feet is about 450 yards southeastward of the shoal.

(9) **North Rock,** 4 feet high and surrounded by shoal water to a distance of 800 yards, is 2.2 miles northward of Machias Seal Island Light. A 34-foot shoal spot is about 900 yards northeast of North Rock is about 44°32'30"N., 67°04'48"W. Another shoal spot covered 25 feet is 1.4 miles eastward of the rock in about 44°32'18"N., 67°03'16"W.

(10) **North Shoal,** covered 9 feet, is 1.6 miles northward of the light. A depth of 40 feet is 700 yards northward. The shoal breaks in heavy weather, and the whole area is marked by tide rips. A lighted bell buoy is 0.4 mile north of the shoal.

(11) **Middle Shoal,** 5 miles northeastward of Machias Seal Island, is covered 17 feet, with deep water close-to. The shoal shows a tide rip and breaks in heavy weather.

(12) **Bull Rock,** awash at low water and usually breaking, is 6.7 miles eastward of Machias Seal Island, and is marked by a lighted whistle buoy. It is surrounded by deep water. **Little Shoal,** a rocky patch covered 28 feet and usually marked by a tide rip, is about midway between Bull Rock and Machias Seal Island. **Guptill Grounds,** covered 29 feet and unmarked, are 1.2 miles south-southwestward of Bull Rock.

(13) Magnetic disturbance has been reported in the vicinity of 44°31.5'N., 66°55.0'W.

(14) **Southeast Ledge,** nearly 6 miles southeastward of Machias Seal Island, covered 24 feet, shows a tide rip and breaks in heavy weather. **Middle Breaker,** a 36-foot patch, marked by tide rips, is 1.4 miles northwestward of this ledge.

(15) **Wallace Ledge,** the northernmost of the Murr Ledges, 3.4 miles northeastward of Bull Rock, uncovers 9 feet. A lighted bell buoy is northwest of the ledge.

(16) Eastward of this area are numerous reefs and ledges. These dangers are described in **Pub. No. 145, Sailing Directions (En route), Nova Scotia, and the St. Lawrence,** published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, Washington, D. C. Some of the dangers are **Murr Ledges, Halftide Rock, St. Mary Ledge, Yellow Ledge, Cross Jack Ledge, Long Ledge,** and **White (West) Ledge**.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.283" northward and 2.031" eastward to agree with this chart.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Ellsworth ME	KEC-93	162.40 MHz

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

See Canadian List of Lights, Buoys and Fog Signals for information not included in the U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks, bridges, landmarks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE

Magnetic disturbance has been reported in the vicinity of Latitude 44° 31.5' N; Longitude 66° 55' W.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz.

PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
- 5930 ..... 59,300 Microseconds
- 9960 ..... 99,600 Microseconds

STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
- M ..... Master
- W ..... Secondary
- X ..... Secondary
- Y ..... Secondary
- Z ..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9960-W

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

This chart is available in a version updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U. S. Coast Guard and the Canadian Hydrographic Service.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
West Quoddy Head	(44°49'N/66°59'W)	16.5	16.1	0.4	-4.5
Cutler, Naval Radio Station	(44°38'N/67°18'W)	13.7	13.2	0.4	-4.5
Machiasport, Machias River	(44°42'N/67°24'W)	13.3	12.9	0.3	-4.5
Jonesport	(44°32'N/67°36'W)	12.5	11.9	0.4	-4.0
Trafton Island	(44°29'N/67°50'W)	12.1	11.5	0.4	-4.0

(Oct 1995) Latest available information

NOTE B
TRAFFIC SEPARATION SCHEME

Recommended traffic lanes in the Bay of Fundy and at the approach to Saint John Harbor have been established by the Department of Transport, Canada. For positions see large scale Canadian charts and National Ocean Service chart 13260.

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13325 LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

67° 50' 45' 40'

44° 50'

45'

40'

UNITED STATES

MAINE - EAST COAST

QUODDY NARROWS TO PETIT MANAN ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat. 44°34'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER IN U.S. TERRITORY
AT LOWEST NORMAL TIDES IN CANADIAN TERRITORY

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE
Navigation regulations are p
Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revi
lished in the Notice to Mariner
the regulations may be obtaine
mander, 1st Coast Guard Distri
Office of the District Enginee
Concord, MA.
Refer to charted regulation

Traffic Control calling-in point; arrow indicates direction of vessel movement.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

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Ellsworth ME KEC-93 162.40 MHz

TIDAL INFO

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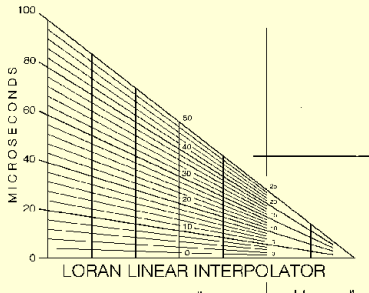
Cutler, Naval Radio Station	(44°36'N/67°18'W)	
Machiasport, Machias River	(44°42'N/67°24'W)	
Jonesport	(44°32'N/67°36'W)	
Trafton Island	(44°29'N/67°50'W)	

(Oct 1995) Latest available information

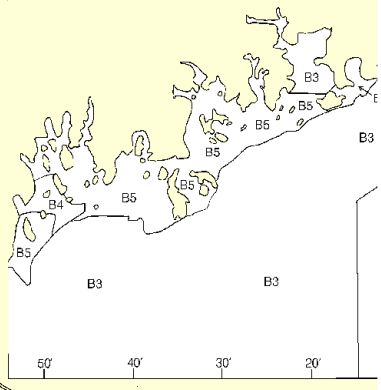
SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most re
survey information that has been evaluated for charting.
banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Ch
by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically r
not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1 United

		SOURCE
B3	1940-1969	NOS Surveys
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys
B5	Pre-1900	NOS Surveys



LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR



Joins page 8

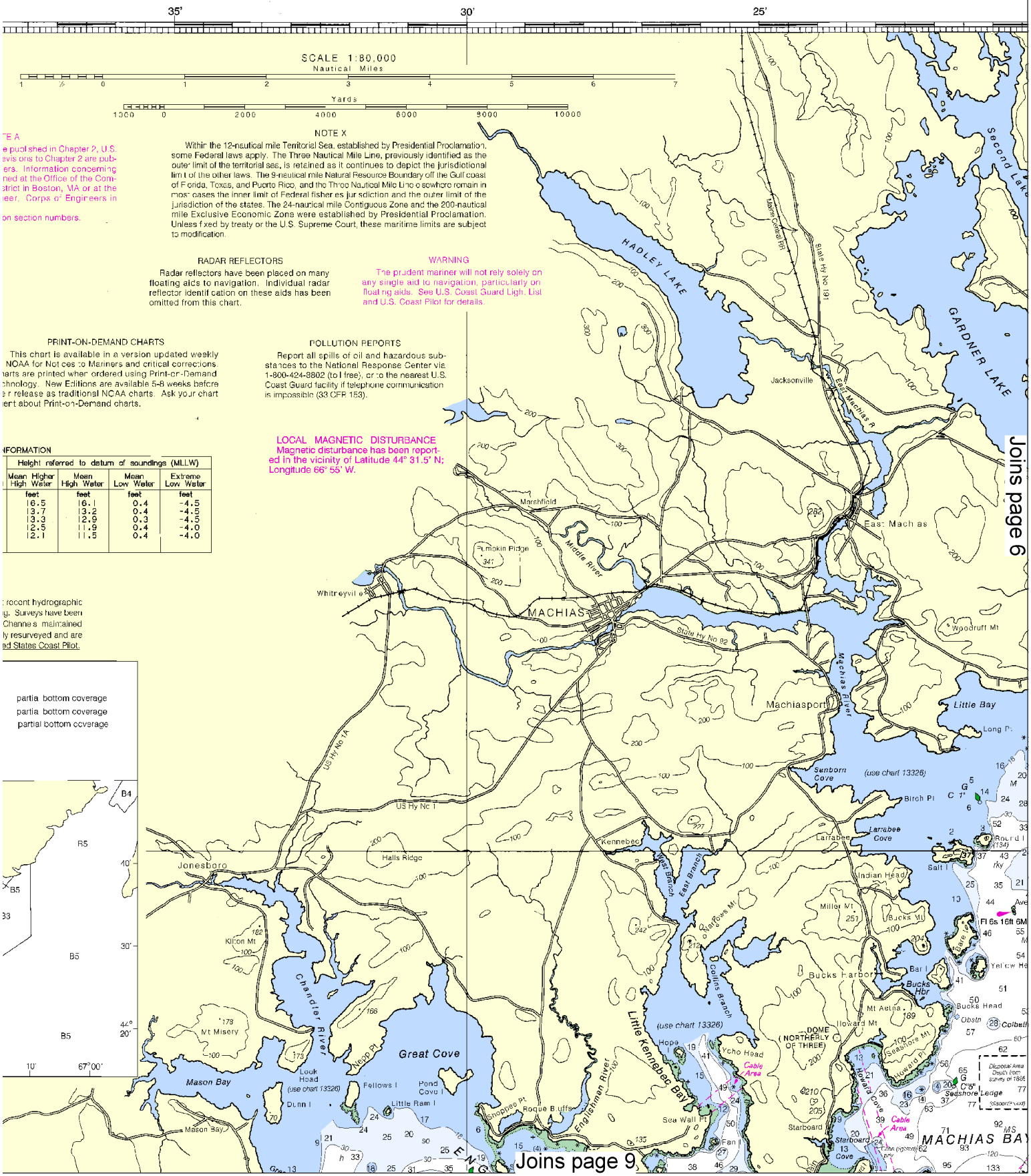
4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:114286. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

25' 20' 15' 10'

LORAN-C
GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY ..... 100kHz.
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
5930 ..... 59,300 Microseconds
9960 ..... 99,600 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M ..... Master
W ..... Secondary
X ..... Secondary
Y ..... Secondary
Z ..... Secondary
EXAMPLE: 9960-W

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys

RADIO TOWERS
Tallest radio towers "N" and "S" are 1025 feet above Mean High Water

Joins page 5

Joins page 10

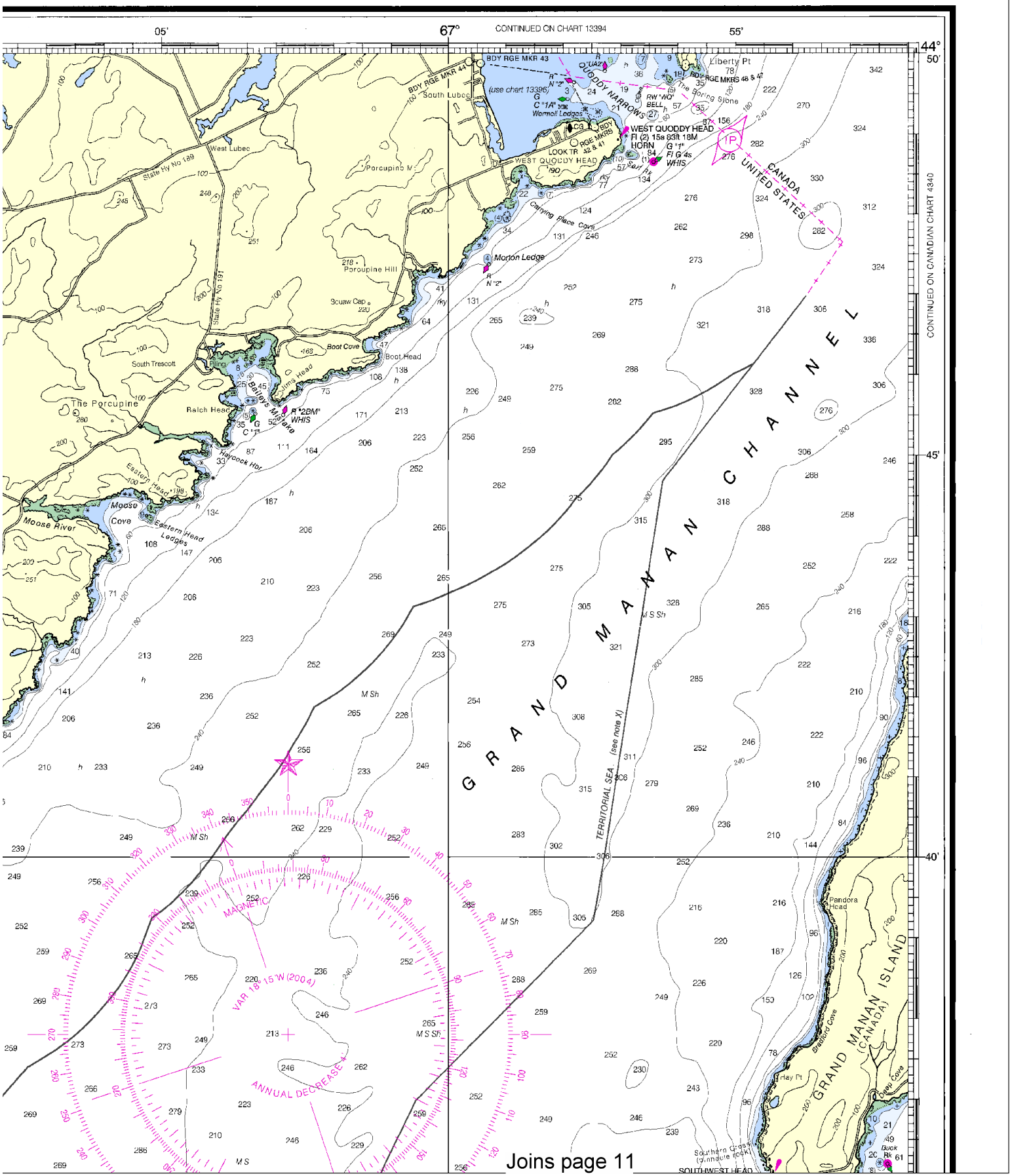
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

See Note on page 5.

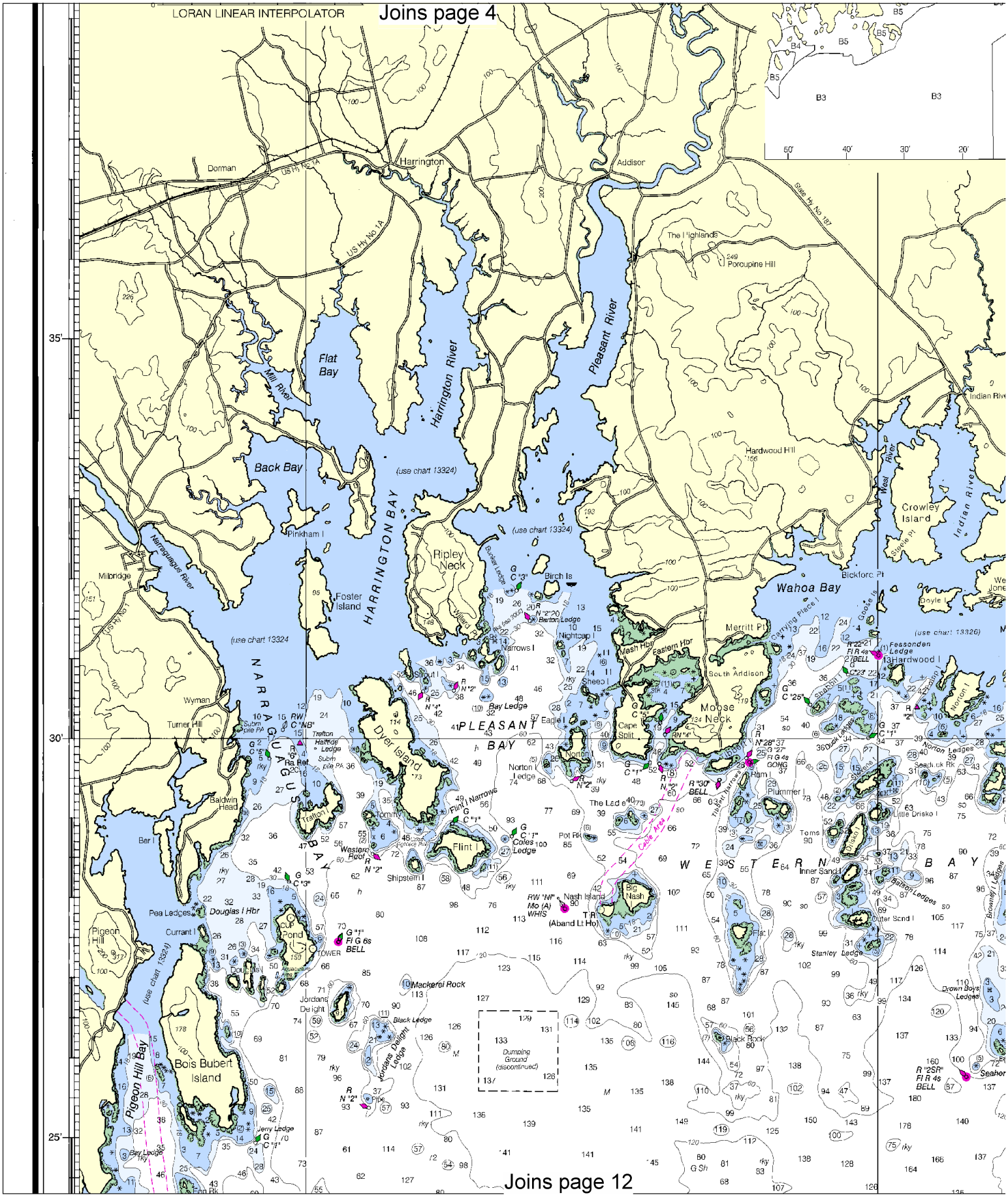
Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.



8

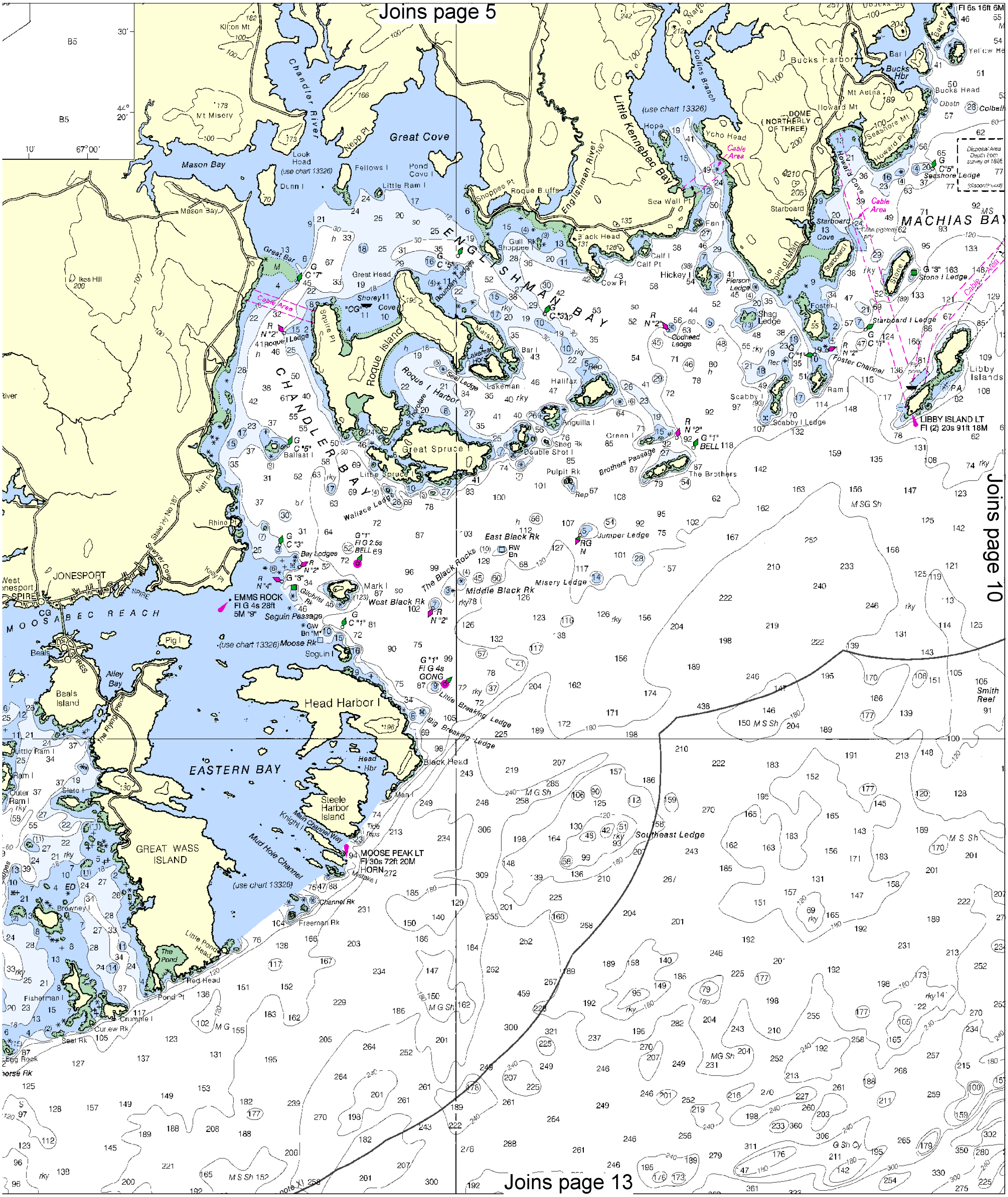
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

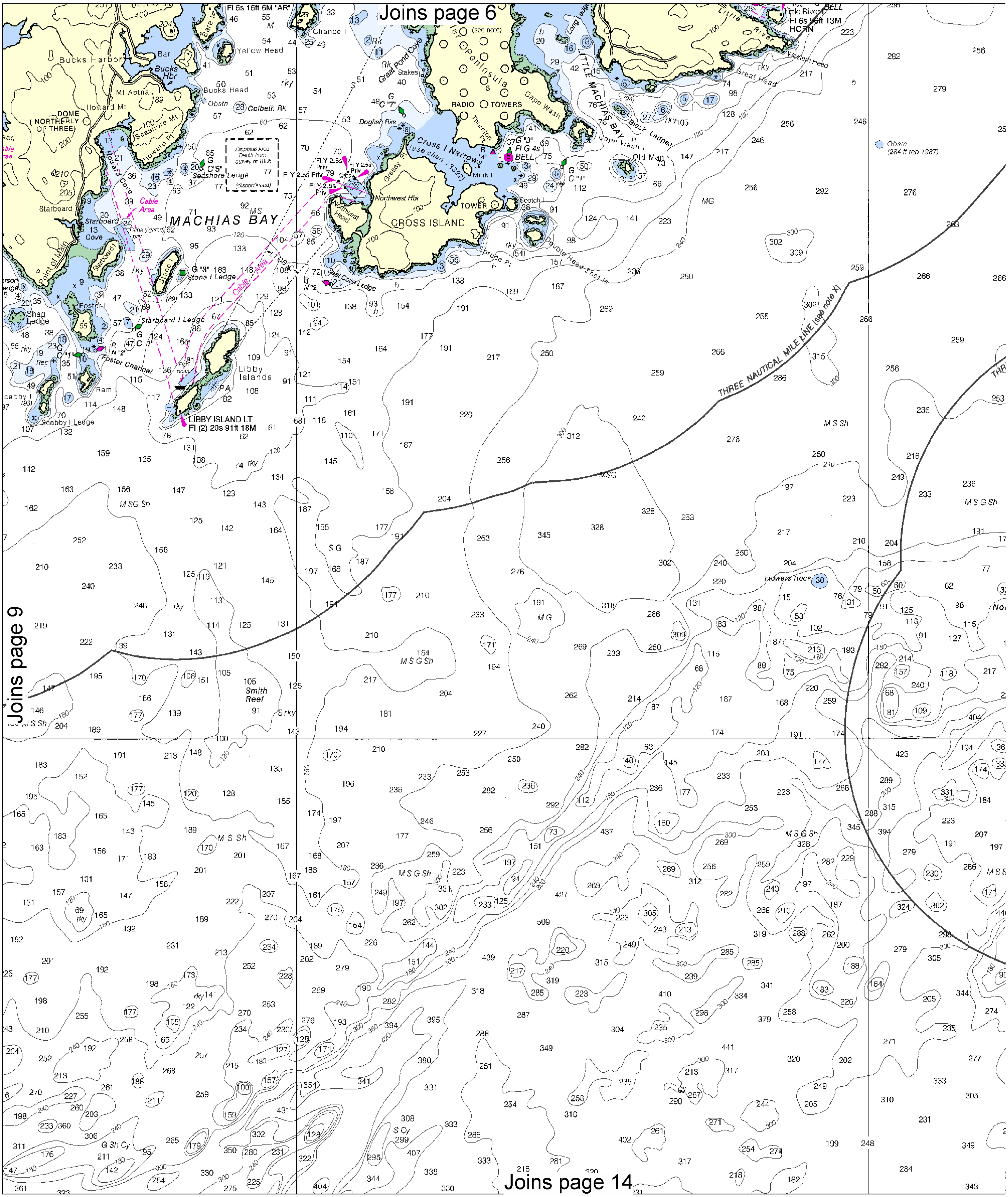
Nautical Miles

Yards

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
Kilton Mt
Mt Misery
Chandler River
Great Cove
Nepp Pt
Look Head
Mason Bay
Fellows I
Pond Cove I
Dunn I
Little Ram I
Great Bar
Great Head
Shorey Cove
Squire Pt
Roque Island
Roque Island Ledge
Roque I Harbor
CHANDLER BAY
ENGLISHMAN BAY
Englishman River
Little Kennebec Bay
Collins Branch
Shoppee Pt
Roque Bluffs
Sea Wall Pt
Black Head
Calf I
Calf Pt
Cow Pt
Hickey I
Hope I
Ycho Head
DOME (NORTHERLY OF THREE)
Bucks Harbor
Bucks Hbr
Mt Aetna
Howard Mt
Seashore Mt
Bucks Head
Howard Cove
Starboard
Starboard Cove
Point of Main
MACHIAS BAY
Stone I
Stone I Ledge
Starboard I Ledge
Foster I
Foster Channel
Pierson Ledge
Shag Ledge
Codhead Ledge
Scabby I
Scabby I Ledge
Libby Islands
LIBBY ISLAND LT Fl (2) 20s 91ft 18M
Ram I
Bar I
Lakeman Hbr
Seal Ledge
Halifax
Anguilla I
Green I
Brothers Passage
The Brothers
Shag Rk
Double Shot I
Pulpit Rk
Great Spruce
Little Spruce I
Wallace Ledge
Ballast I
Marsh
East Black Rk
Jumper Ledge
The Black Rocks
Middle Black Rk
Misery Ledge
West Black Rk
Mark I
Gilchrist Rk
Bay Ledges
Seguin Passage
Seguin I
Moose Rk
EMMS ROCK Fl G 4s 28ft 5M "9"
JONESPORT
MOOSABEC REACH
Rhino Pt
Kelly Pt
Sawyer Cove
Pig I
Beals
Beals Island
Alley Bay
The Flying Place
Head Harbor I
Little Breaking Ledge
Big Breaking Ledge
Black Head
EASTERN BAY
Head Hbr
Steele Harbor Island
Man I
Knight I
Main Channel Way
Mud Hole Channel
MOOSE PEAK LT Fl 30s 72ft 20M HORN
Mistake I
Channel Rk
Freeman Rk
GREAT WASS ISLAND
Little Pond Head
The Pond
Red Head
Pond Pt
Crumple I
Curlew Rk
Seal Rk
Egg Rock
Fisherman I
Browney I
Little Ram I
Outer Ram I
Southeast Ledge
Smith Reef
Cable Area
(use chart 13326)
Disposal Area

Joins page 6


MACHIAS BAY
CROSS ISLAND
Cross I Narrows
Northwest Hbr
LITTLE MACHIAS BAY
Libby Islands
LIBBY ISLAND LT
Fl (2) 20s 91ft 18M
Bucks Harbor
Bucks Hbr
Mt Aetna
Howard Mt
DOME (NORTHERLY OF THREE)
Seashore Ledge
Stone I Ledge
Starboard I Ledge
Foster Channel
Shag Ledge
Scabby I Ledge
Starboard Cove
Howard Cove
Cable Area
Yellow Head
Chance I
Bar I
Bucks Head
Colbath Rk
Dogfish Rks
Great Pond Cove
Cape Wash
Cape Wash I
Black Ledges
Old Man
Mink I
Scotch I
Spruce Pt
Double Head Shot Is
Seal Cove Ledge
RADIO TOWERS
TOWER
Little River I
Fl 6s 56ft 13M HORN
Western Head
Great Head
Flowers Rock
Smith Reef
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Obstn (284 ft rep 1987)
Disposal Area Depth from survey of 1985 (discontinued)

Joins page 9

Joins page 14

North

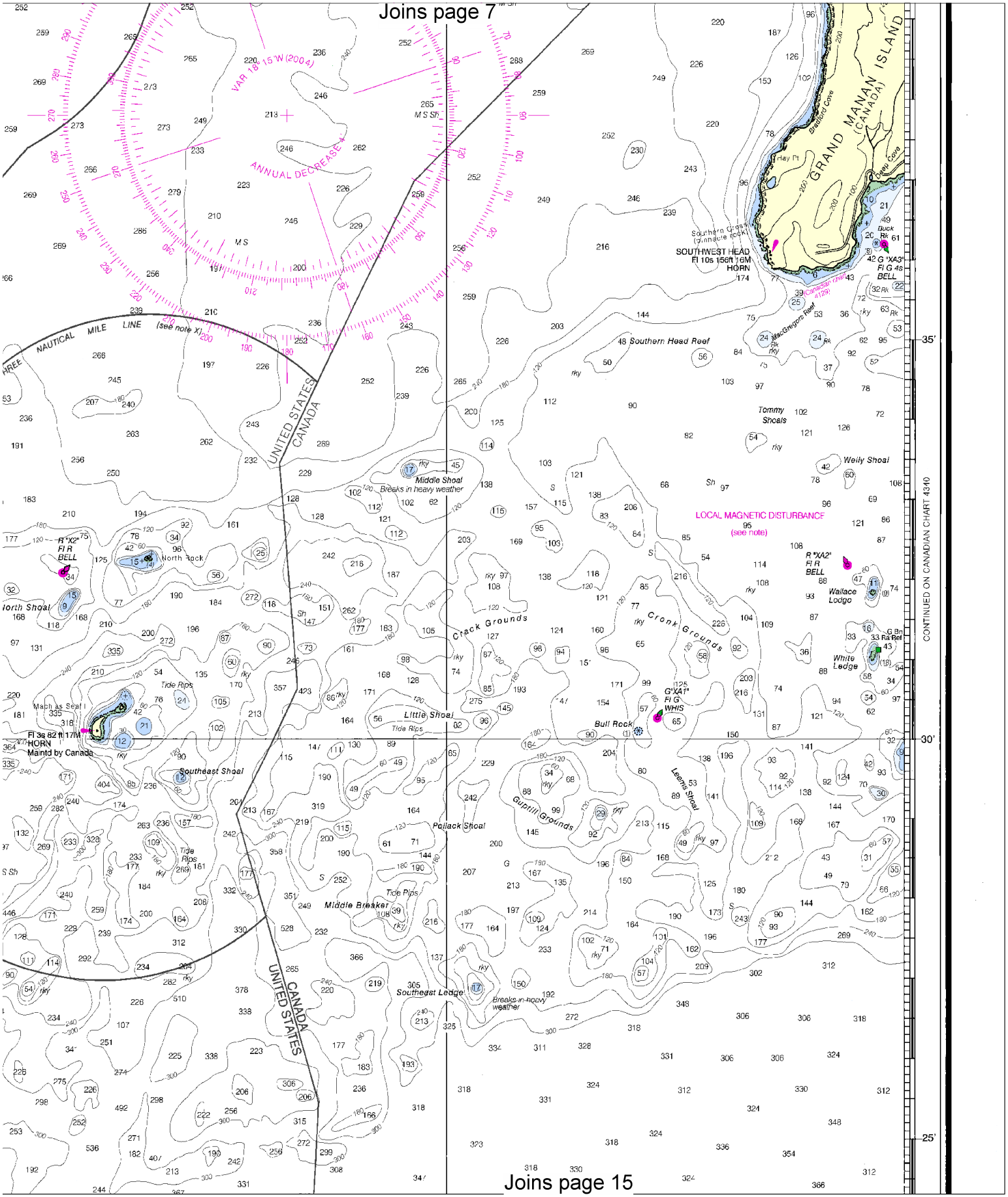
Printed at reduced scale. SCALE 1:80,000 See Note on page 5.

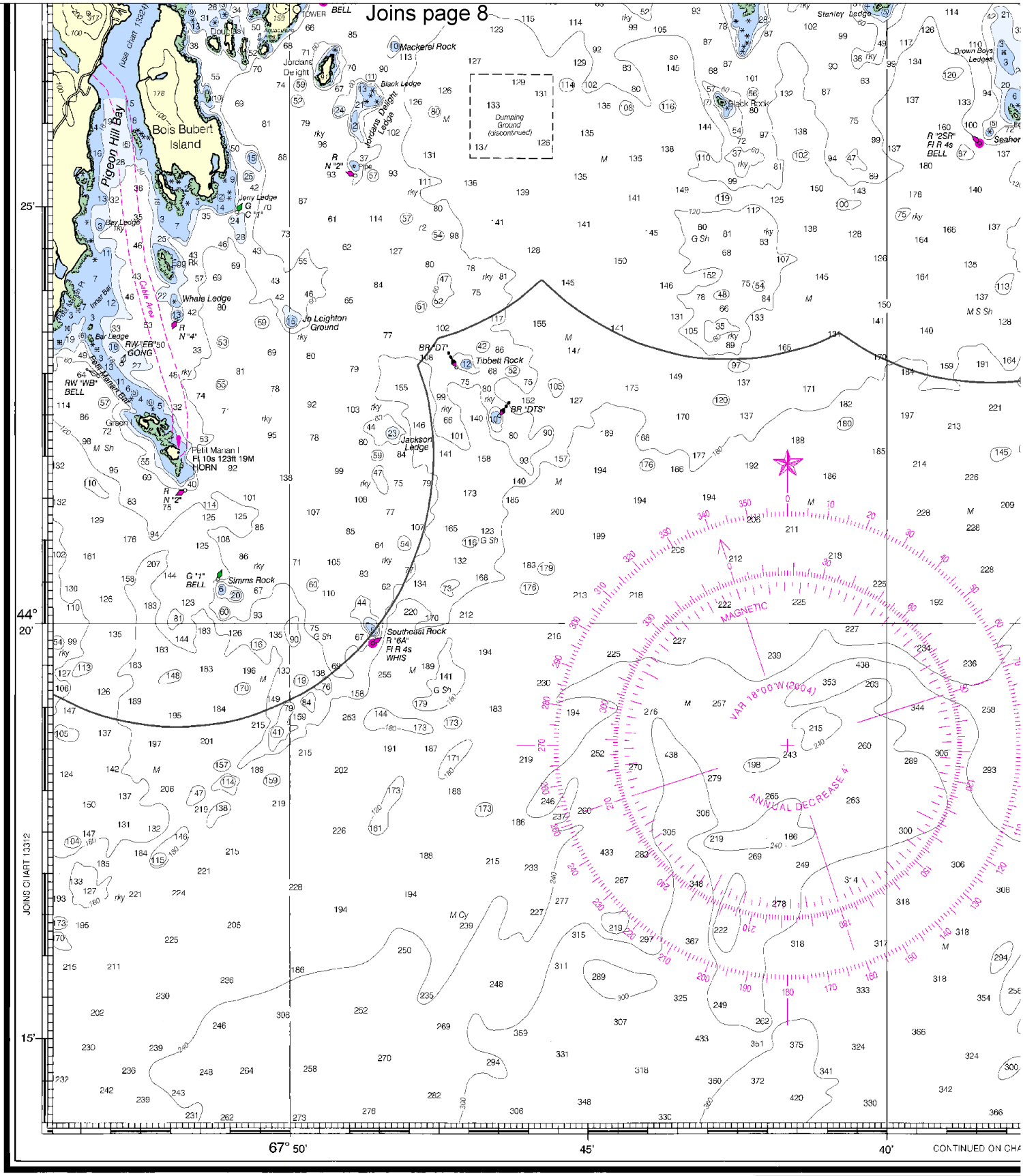
Nautical Miles

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards

1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000


Joins page 7
GRAND MANAN ISLAND (CANADA)
Bradford Cove
Hay Pt
Deep Cove
Buck Rk
SOUTHWEST HEAD
Fl 10s 156ft 16M
HORN
G "XA3"
Fl G 4s
BELL
Southern Grass (Gannet Rock)
MacGregors Reef
48 Southern Head Reef
Tommy Shoals
Weily Shoal
LOCAL MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE
(see note)
R "XA2"
Fl R
BELL
Wallace Ledge
White Ledge
G Bn
33 Ra Ref
Crack Grounds
Crank Grounds
Little Shoal
Tide Rips
Bull Rock
G "XA1"
Fl G
WHIS
Mach as Seal I
Fl 3s 82 ft 17M
HORN
Maintd by Canada
Southeast Shoal
Pollack Shoal
Guptill Grounds
Leans Shoal
Middle Breaker
Southeast Ledge
Breaks in heavy weather
Middle Shoal
Breaks in heavy weather
North Rock
R "X2"
Fl R
BELL
North Shoal
UNITED STATES
CANADA
NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
VAR 18° 15'W (2004)
ANNUAL DECREASE 4'
M S
M S Sh
CONTINUED ON CANADIAN CHART 4340
35'
30'
25'
Joins page 15



15th Ed., Aug./04 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 28/04.
Corrected through LNM Aug. 17/04

13325

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CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district for the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

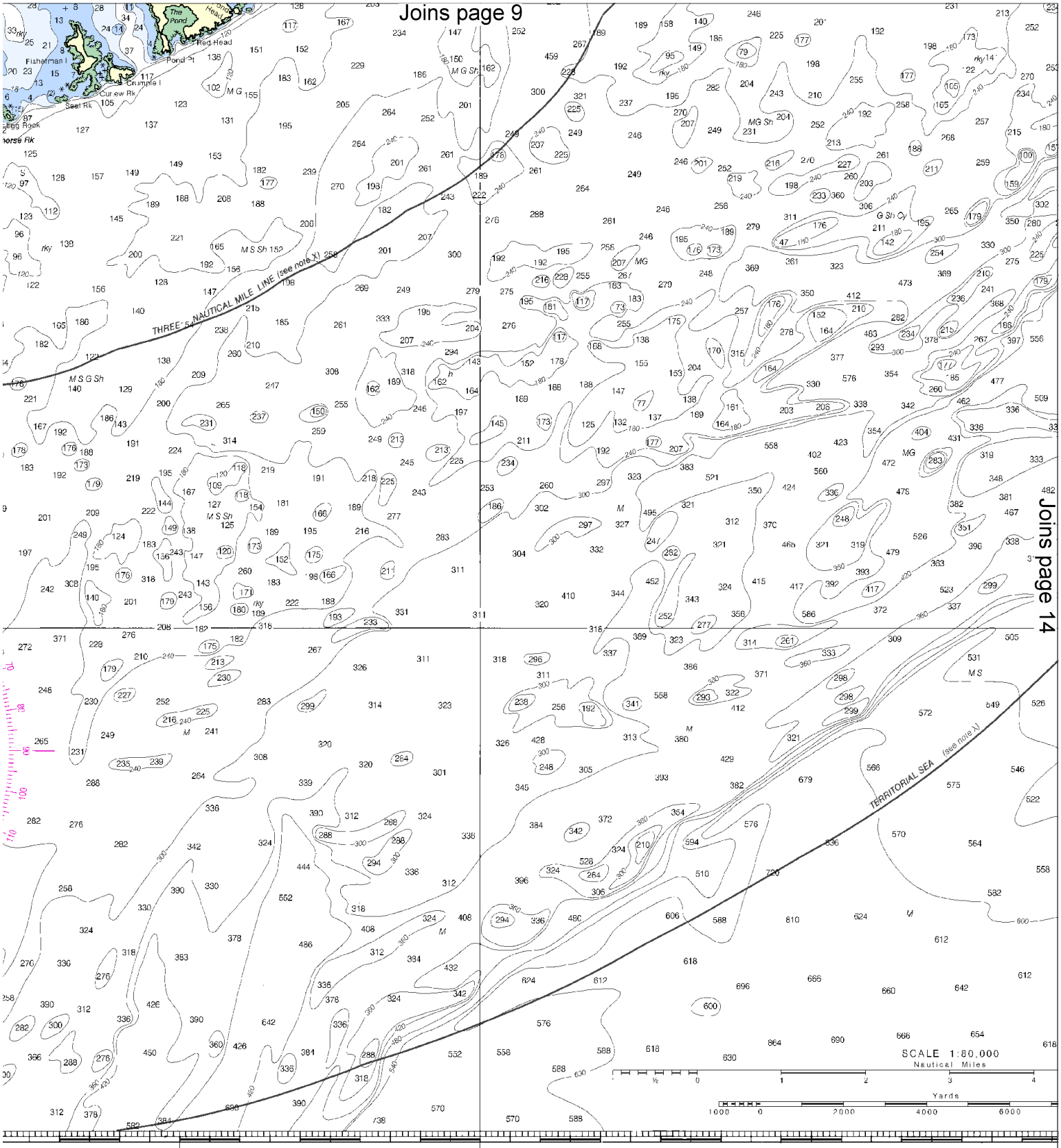
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

See Note on page 5.



HART 13260

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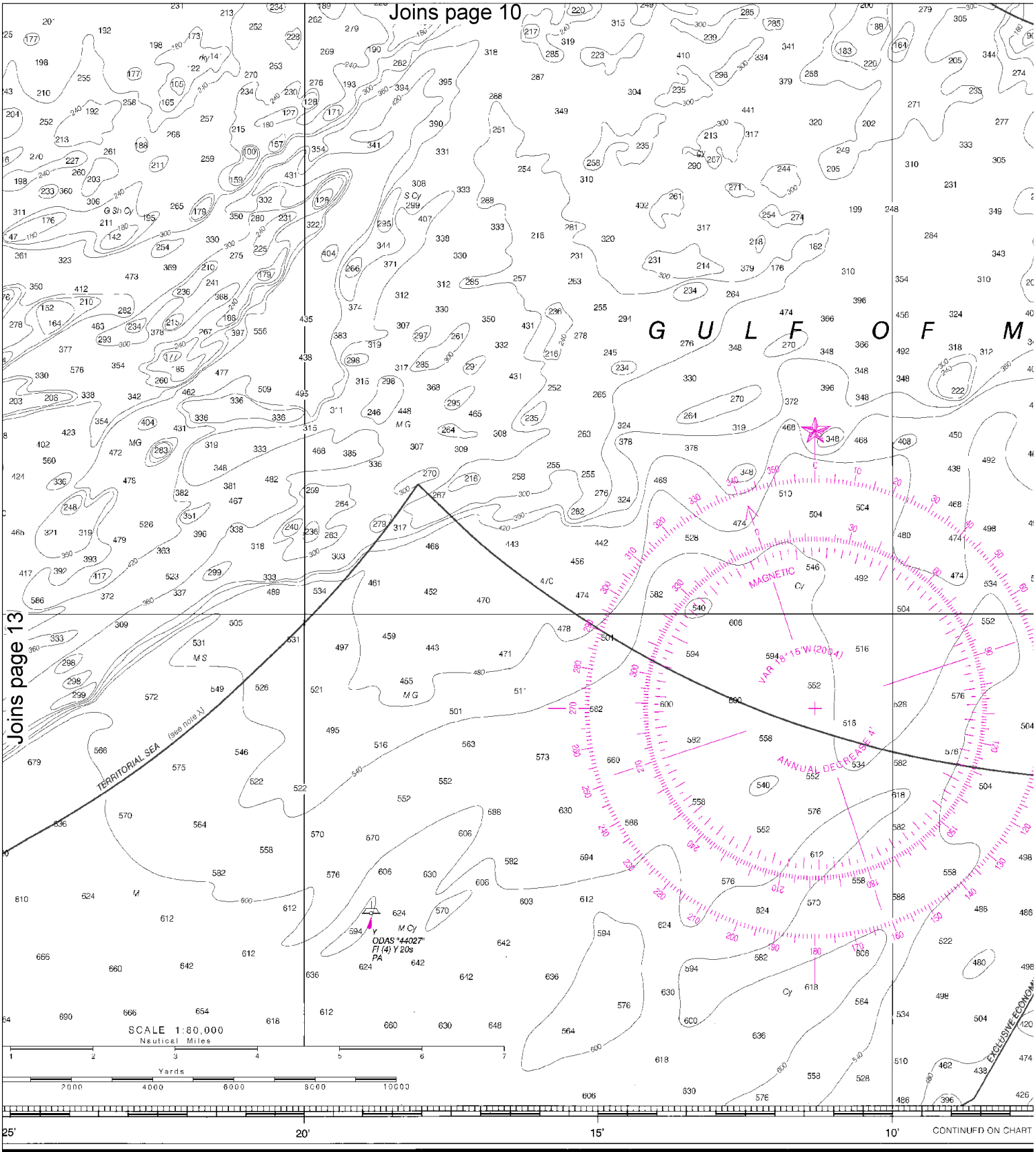
Prod shed at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
ATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

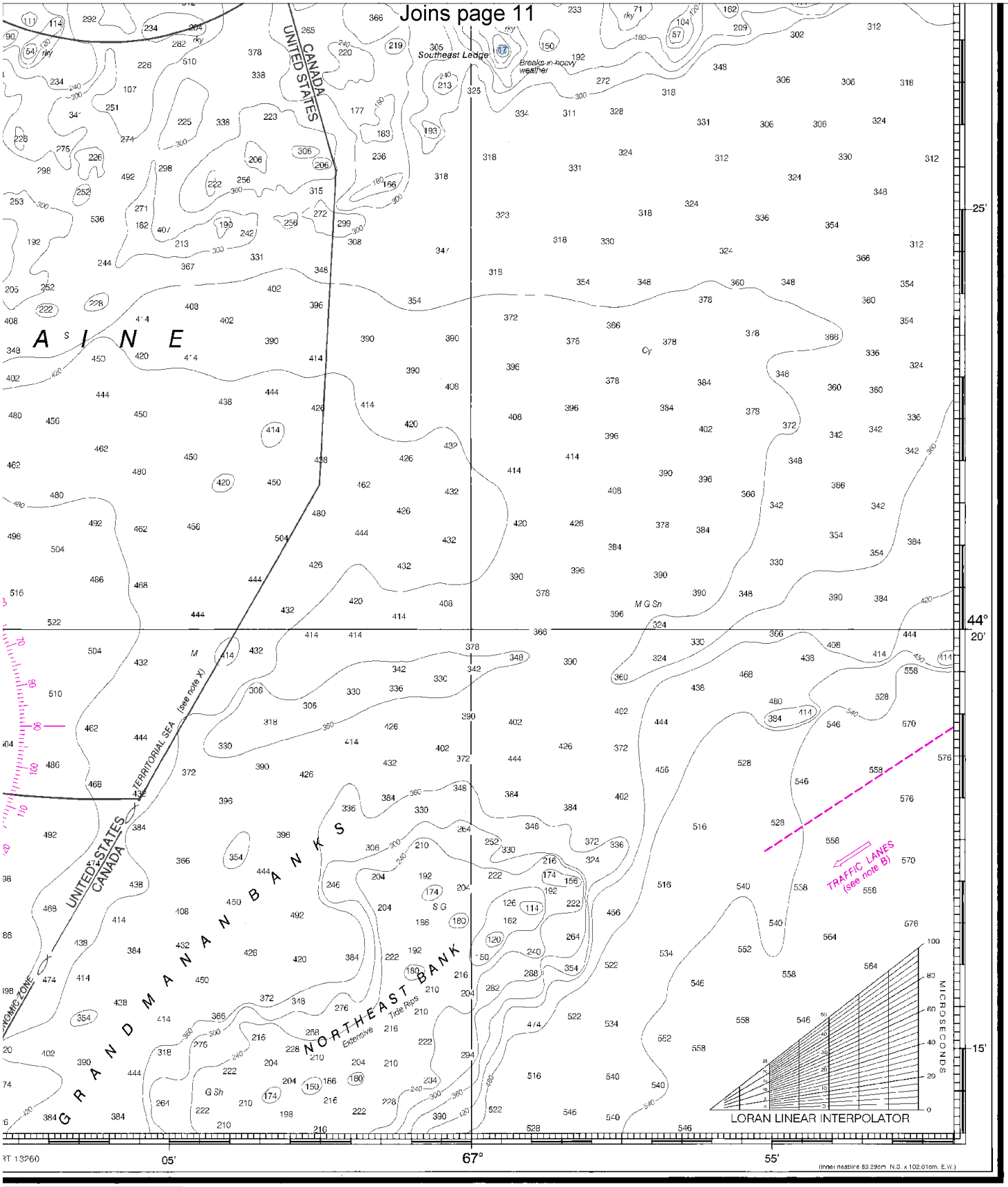
FATHOMS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
FEET	6 12 18 24 30 36 42 48
METERS	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000



SOUNDINGS IN FEET

ED. NO. 15

NSN 7642014010434

RT 13260

Quoddy Narrows to Petit Manan Island

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:80,000

13325

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15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Eastport – 207-853-2845
Coast Guard Station Southwest Harbor – 207-244-4270
Coast Guard Jonesport – 207-497-5700
Maine Marine Patrol – 800-452-4664/800-432-7381
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.